

restless fury. The abatis was full of them, but they were subdued. Directly, they began to wave their handkerchiefs upon sticks in token of submission, shouting to spare them "for God's sake." Over 200 of them were taken within an area of a hundred yards, and more than 200 of them fell in that frightful assault upon Fort Robinett.

"Fifty-six dead rebels were heaped up together in front of that redoubt, most of whom were of the 2d Tex. and 4th Miss. They were buried in one pit; but their brave General sleeps alone: our own noble fellows testifying their respect by rounding his grave smoothly and marking his resting-place.

"A great shout went up all over Corinth. The battle was a shock. It really began at 2:30 o'clock, and pursuit was commenced at 2:40 o'clock. The pursuit of the beaten foe was terrible. Sheets of flame blazed through the forest. Huge trunks were shattered by crashing shells. You may track the flying conflict for miles by scarred trees, broken branches, twisted gun-barrels and shattered stocks, blood-stained garments and mats of human hair, which lie on the ground where men died; hillocks which mark the places where dead rebels were covered, and smoothly-rounded graves where slaughtered patriots were tenderly buried."

ROSECRANS'S ACCOUNT.

Gen. Rosecrans's official report says: "When Price's left bore down on our center in gallant style, their force was so overpowering that our wearied and jaded troops

of the enemy, who fought only under dense cover, with every advantage of ground, compelling our men to advance across open fields and up hills against them. Gen. Veatch was among our wounded.

Van Dora crossed the Hatchie that night at Crum's Mill, 12 miles farther south, burning the bridge behind him. McPherson rebuilt the bridge and crossed next day, continuing the pursuit to Ripley, followed by Rosecrans with most of his army, gathering up deserters and stragglers by the way.

Rosecrans was anxiously eager to continue the pursuit, and telegraphed to Grant for permission to do so, believing the rebel army utterly demoralized and incapable of resistance, but he was directed to desist and return to Corinth. Nine days after his return, he was relieved from his command at Corinth and ordered to report at Cincinnati, where he found a dispatch directing him to supersede Gen. Buell in command of the Army of the Ohio and Department of the Cumberland, including all of Tennessee east of the Tennessee River.

LOSSES AT CORINTH.

Gen. Rosecrans reports his total loss at Corinth and in the pursuit at 2,359—215 killed, 1,812 wounded and 332 missing; and says that the rebel loss in killed alone was 1,423, with 2,418 prisoners. He estimated their loss in wounded at 5,622. His own army's losses represented 33 regiments of infantry, 16 of cavalry, 13 batteries and seven battalions, and that their numbers engaged were

FIGHTING THEM OVER

What the Veterans Have to Say About Their Campaigns.

MISSIONARY RIDGE.

What Osterhaus's Division Experienced During that Battle.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: After midnight of Nov. 24, 1863, having repulsed every attack of the rebels, our division had a few hours' rest with only an occasional picket-shot in our immediate front, which ceased entirely toward dawn of Nov. 25. Some daylight recalled the fact that the Johnnies had left Lookout Mountain during the night and the Union troops were in full possession.

With the rising of the sun on that November morning a mighty shout arose from the troops on the Lookout, as again the Stars and Stripes floated proudly from the top of the mountain, that great rebel stronghold, considered impregnable, thus bidding defiance to Gen. Bragg and his hosts then on Missionary Ridge.

In due time, after coffee and hardtack, the Union troops, Osterhaus in the lead, began

IN AND OUT OF CAHAHA.

An Ex-Prisoner Tells Some Interesting Reminiscences.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the issue of Sept. 8, I saw a letter from P. D. Hall, Capt. B. 1st Ala. Cav., Victory, Tenn., an ex-prisoner of Cahaba. I was an inmate of that prison at the time the comrade speaks of. I was captured May 17, 1864, at Madison Station, Ala., by a detachment of Gen. Joe Wheeler's command, six days before my term of enlistment expired, along with about 600 of my regiment. I tell you, it was a sad blow to us. We were to have been sent North the next day to be mustered out of service. Many of us had written our loved ones at home not to write any more, as we were soon expecting to be with them. What a great disappointment it was to the many mothers and friends who so soon expected to meet their loved ones once more. Many never returned, and I, as a physical wreck to-day, judging from my own condition.

Comrade Hall speaks of the disarming of the guards one night, in attempting the release of the prisoners. This was planned by Capt. Hanchett, 16th Ill. Cav., who was killed. I have learned, after the evacuation of the prison in 1865, the rebels claimed he was a spy, as he was captured in citizen's clothing and claimed to be a citizen. Certainly, they could find some excuse for killing him.

The comrade speaks of one Ridley, 3d Tenn. Cav., who was wounded. I think he was a little fellow named Ridley a bugler. After capturing all the guards inside the warehouse, our boys were guarding them in a line corner, and Ridley says they didn't be afraid we will paralyze all in the morning. "Poor boy, he was the one who ought to have been paroled in the morning, but instead he was identified and punished."

If I remember right it was Maj. Haskell, in command of the guards, who came to the door with artillery and said: "Surrender those guns, or I will blow you all to hell."

Pat Kelly, who was sleeping on a bunk near the door, cried: "Come in, Major; we won't hurt you." The Major thought discretion the better part of valor and said outside till after the guns were surrendered. I think I must have left the prison with the same squad the comrade was with. I remember the last few days in prison, the water in the shallow places, I think, was three feet deep; the boys were starved, and when they brought food to us it was brought in boats. When we left we had to wade to the steamer Henry King, which was run as far on the bank as possible, the gang-plank shoved out, and a thousand of us climbed aboard.



"CRASHING THEIR BROKEN FRAGMENTS BACK TO THE WOODS."

yielded and fell back, scattering among the houses. I had the personal mortification of witnessing this untoward and untimely stampede.

"Battered and scattered, the ragged band of Price's right storming columns advanced to near the house, north side of the square, in front of Gen. Halleck's former Headquarters; when it was greeted by a storm of grape from a section of Hamell's battery, soon reinforced by the 10th Ohio, which sent them whirling back, pursued by the 5th Minn., which advanced on them from their position near the depot.

Gen. Sullivan was ordered and promptly advanced to support Gen. Davis's center. His right rallied and retook Battery Powell, into which a few of the storming column had penetrated, while Hamilton, having played upon the rebels on his right, over the open space effectively swept by his artillery, advanced on them and they fled. The last was over on the right.

"During all this, the skirmishers of the left were moving in our front. A line of latrine was formed on the ridge. About 20 minutes after the attack on the right, the enemy advanced in four columns on Battery Robinson, and were treated to grape and canister until within fifty yards; when the Ohio Brigade arose and gave them a murderous fire of musketry, before which they reeled and fell back to the woods.

"They, however, gallantly reformed and advanced again to the charge, led by Col. Rogers, of the 2d Tex. This time, they reached the edge of the ditch; but the deadly musketry-fire of the Ohio Brigade again broke them; and, at the word charge, the 11th Mo. and 27th Ohio sprang up and forward at them, chasing their broken fragments back to the woods. Thus by noon ended the battle of the 4th of October."

DRIVING THE ENEMY.

In his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War he says:

"Between 3:30 and 4 o'clock a. m., the enemy opened his batteries furiously from a point in front of Battery Robinett; but in the course of an hour he was silenced and driven from his position. Our troops, thus aroused from their brief rest, which could scarcely be called slumber, moved themselves for the coming fight; the brand of which came on about 10 o'clock, when the enemy charging our right center, Davis's Division gave way, but speedily rallied, and, with the aid of Hamilton's Division and a cross-fire from Battery Robinett, poured in a fire so destructive that the enemy was thrown into confusion and finally driven from this part of the field; at the same time, he also charged Battery Robinett, but was thoroughly repulsed after two or three efforts, and retired to the woods.

"With our inferior numbers of exhausted troops, we stood on the defensive, sending skirmishers to the front and expecting another charge from the enemy till about 3 o'clock p. m.; when, finding that their skirmishers yielded to ours, we began to push them, and by 4 o'clock became satisfied that they intended to retire from our immediate front, but so superior was their strength that I could not believe they would altogether abandon the operation. By 6 p. m., our skirmishers had pushed their back five miles."

PURSUITING THE ENEMY.

Our soldiers, having now been marching and fighting some 48 hours, with very little rest, Gen. Rosecrans ordered all but those on the skirmish-line to bed down, while five days' rations should be issued to them, and that they should start in pursuit of the enemy early next morning, but just before sunset Gen. McPherson arrived with five regiments from Gen. Grant, and was given the advance on the trail of the flying enemy, whom he followed 15 miles Oct. 5, leaving a skirmish with his rear-guard that night.

Meantime, another division, which Gen. Grant had pushed forward from Bolivar at 3 a. m. of the eventful 4th, under Gen. Hunt, but, to the relief of Corinth, had struck the head of the enemy's retreating forces and skirmished with it considerably during the afternoon. Hurlbut was joined and ranked next morning by Ord.

The rebel advance having crossed the Hatchie River at Davis's Bridge were counteracted by Ord and driven back so precipitately that they were unable to burn the bridges, losing two batteries and 300 prisoners. Ord, being in inferior numbers, did not pursue across the river, but gathered up 900 small-arms which had been abandoned there. He reports that his losses in killed and wounded during that day's pursuit were several hundreds, probably exceeding those

nearly double his own, which he makes less than 20,000 in all. Among his trophies were 14 flags, two guns, 3,300 small-arms, etc., while the rebels, in their retreat, blew up many ammunition and other wagons, and left the ground strewn with tents, accoutrements, etc.

Among our killed were Gen. Pleasant A. Hackleman, Col. Thomas Kilby Smith, 43d Ohio, and Col. Thurgood Baker and Miles; while Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, Adj. Gen. Clark, of Rosecrans's staff, and Col. Mower, 11th Mo., were among the severely wounded. On the rebel side, Acting Brigadiers Rogers, Johnston and Martin were killed, and Col. Trichard, Daily and McClain were wounded. Powell—who rarely or never finds the rebel losses the greater—says:

"Our loss in all the three days' engagements was probably quite double that of the enemy. In killed and wounded, it exceeded 3,000; and it was estimated, besides, that we had left more than 1,500 prisoners in the hands of the enemy."

Rosecrans says, in his official report:

"We fought the combined rebel force of Mississippi, commanded by Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villapaine and Rust in person, numbered, and were treated to grape and canister until within fifty yards; when the Ohio Brigade arose and gave them a murderous fire of musketry, before which they reeled and fell back to the woods."

(To be continued.)

EDITORIAL NOTE.—The events of the civil war are treated powerfully and graphically by Horace Greeley. Installments of this great serial will be given for many weeks.



THE LATE QUEEN LOUISE OF DENMARK.

Queen Louise of Denmark, who was called by her subjects "the mother-in-law of Europe," died at Copenhagen, on the morning of Sept. 29. At her bedside, besides the King of Denmark, were her daughter, the Dowager Empress of Russia, mother of the present Czar; her son, the King of Greece, and his wife; her other daughter, the Princess of Wales, and several members of the royal family of Denmark.

Queen Louise was the daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel and Princess Charlotte of Denmark. She was married in 1842 to Prince Christian, then a poor officer in the German army, who was her first cousin. At that time he had no prospects of ever being king, and possessed but a small estate. In 1852 the confusion caused by the dynasty succession was settled by declaring Prince Christian heir to the crown as successor to his wife's cousin, King Frederick VII. He actually succeeded to the throne in 1863. Six children were born to the King and Queen, one of whom was Alexander, Prince of Wales; another, Dagmar, widow of the Czar of Russia; Alexander III. of Russia. A third, Thyra, is the wife of the Duke of Cumberland. Of her sons, the eldest, Christian, is the heir apparent to the throne of Denmark, who married the daughter of the King of Sweden; the second is King George of Greece, whose wife is sister of the Czar of Russia; and her third son, Waldemar, is married to the daughter of the Duke of Chartres, of the House of Orleans.

The Queen was over 81 years old, and died from debility due to age. Her domestic life was a happy one.

Those Who Want Work

can find profitable employment in working for C. P. Cory & Co., of Chicago, whose advertisement can be found in another column. They are perfectly reliable, and their specialties are good lively sellers.

the march down the mountain, winding our way like a large blue snake in the valley toward Rossville.

It was a beautiful morning and a grand panorama—the distant thunder of Sherman's guns on the left of the line and the artillery from the forts around Chattanooga, the tented camps in and around that beleaguered town alive with moving troops, their guns gleaming in the morning sun, all moving and marching in one direction—toward Missionary Ridge and Bragg's rebel army; they were preparing for a great battle.

Our column (Osterhaus's Division) reached the Valley of Chattanooga without molestation. Here we were joined by our artillery, and moved across Chattanooga Creek, then forming the extreme right of Gen. Grant's army, with Hooker's Corps still farther to the right of Osterhaus, near Rossville. While thus marching by the right flank toward Rossville Gap, through the woods, an occasional rebel shell came uncomfortably close, doing, however, no damage.

The rebel Col. Breckinridge, from Gen. Bragg's staff, on a beautiful white horse, galloped right into our midst, and was a prisoner, to our great surprise and disgust, before he could realize his situation. Valuable dispatches were here taken care of by Gen. Osterhaus pertaining to the rebel Gen. Forrest.

Our movements now were a left-wheel in line-of-battle, bringing us in the rear of the rebel left wing—Breckinridge's Corps. Some of the Confederates showed their heads above the Ridge, but a few shots induced them to skedaddle or surrender. Our movements were slow and cautious, but the terrible firing to our left and in front of Missionary Ridge indicated the charge of Thomas's troops, whose success became evident by a whole brigade running our way, only to be captured, bag and baggage, with many standards of colors. During this temporary halting of our men the roar of firing gradually grew less, and we witnessed one of the greatest sights a soldier can ever witness—that of a "coming army."

Regiment after regiment, as if on parade, swept up and over the heights of Missionary Ridge, hurrahing and shouting to their hearts' content, waving of flags, hats on bayonets carried aloft, every man in his place in company front, following up the retreating enemy. The many weeks of hardship and Chickamauga were forgotten. Only "Forward! Forward!" was their watchword until late in the night.

After turning over the captured trophies and prisoners to the Twentieth Corps commander (Gen. Hooker), we again moved forward after Gen. Bragg towards Taylor's Ridge. The roads and byways were strewn with abandoned gun-carriages, muskets and accoutrements of all sorts, showing their flight. Our line-of-march took us over a part of the Chickamauga battlefield, showing the evidences of that great battle everywhere.

After a two days' tramp our division camped near Ringgold Creek. The night was bitter cold. Hinge fires all through the woods showed the different camps, and our tired men rested soundly until reviled again by another day's battle.

Our advance met the rebel rear-guard at an early hour. After some lively skirmishing with the 17th Mo. in advance we waded through the creek, closely followed by the 12th and 2d Mo. and balance of the division. However, moving rapidly across the railroad tracks, we met a stubborn resistance on advancing up Taylor's Ridge, losing many killed, wounded and prisoners. For several hours the firing was very heavy, until finally our artillery arrived, opening up on the rebels, and when, at last, our support got in position, the Johnnies again retired toward Dalton.

Gen. Grant also arrived, reproving Gen. Hooker for being on an engagement contrary to his orders. The next day, Nov. 22, we resumed our return march leisurely to Chattanooga and Woodville, Ala., where we again joined our Fifteenth Corps and the Army of the Tennessee, to prepare and reorganize for the Atlanta campaign in the following Spring.

In conclusion, I believe I express the sentiments of many comrades of the Osterhaus Division that they regretted to have been detached from their own (the Fifteenth) to the Twentieth Corps during these days of trial of sharing the fortunes of battle with the old commanders, Sherman and Logan. However, we may console ourselves with having had an Osterhaus as commander, even if he did not receive that credit that he should have had.

Know the Quotation.

Chicago Post.

"In the Spring," he quoted, "a young man's fancy lighted up by a young man's in-terrupted."

"How I wish it were Spring," she interrupted.

"The conditions are just right it is sometimes possible for a young man's fancy to turn tightly in the Autumn also."

THE AMERICAN EMPIRE.

Events in Our Possessions Beyond the Seas.

CUBA.

The War Department has concluded comprehensive plans for occupying Cuba, which are substantially those outlined by Gen. Miles. One division—8,000 strong, under command of Maj. Gen. Wade—will leave for the island this month, and another division, of equal strength, under command of Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, will follow next month, and we shall thus have 12,000 men in Cuba inside the next 60 days. The troops so far designated are as follows:

A Cavalry brigade, composed of the 7th and 15th U. S. Cvs., to be commanded by Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter, U. S. Vols.

First infantry brigade, composed of the 15th U. S. and the 4th U. S., to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, U. S. Vols.

Second infantry brigade, composed of the 1st U. S. and the 6th U. S. Vols., to be commanded by Brig. Gen. E. B. Hallist, U. S. Vols.

These men will be scattered through the island as needed, with small bodies at the different places.

The Civil Government of Santiago is established by Gen. Wood is working very satisfactorily.

Maj. McCleary, formerly Attorney-General for Texas, and a Spanish scholar, has been appointed Mayor, and the Spanish citizens are expected to be very loyal.

Wood says he does not know the capabilities of the men taking office. They are chosen by a committee of 50 prominent Cubans whom he believes to be honest and conscientious.

This committee recommends men who, its members think, would be efficient in the various offices to be filled. The choice must be unanimous, and must be made over the signatures of the entire 50 members of the committee.

The Cubans earnestly request Gen. Wood to send to Manzanillo food and clothing. They declare that they are much suffering there, but private advice received by Gen. Wood says he does not know the capabilities of the men taking office. They are chosen by a committee of 50 prominent Cubans whom he believes to be honest and conscientious.

William Stakeham, before the war American Consul at Manzanillo, reports many lawless acts on the part of the insurgents, who, he declares, demand tribute from every one, terrorize peaceful people, and threaten the confidence of property of merchants and planters. Many persons say that the recognition of the Cubans has not been granted because the hands make work and progress impossible. There is a general feeling of alarm in Manzanillo over the departure of the Spanish troops, and the arrival of American soldiers are anxiously awaited.

Gen. Wood has asked permission from the Washington Government to appoint Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, Special Agent, Chief of the Cuban staff to represent him in dealing with the Cuban insurgents in the country districts.

PORTO RICO.

The Spanish authorities are working hard to turn the island over to the Americans, which may occur this week, on the departure of the last of the Spanish soldiers. Already American troops occupy more than two thirds of the island.

The rumors of uprisings among the natives against the Spanish in the interior are not credited in official circles. The only trouble comes from the criminals who were recently released in large numbers from the penitentiaries.

HAWAII.

The Commission to frame a form of Government for Hawaii has substantially completed its labors, and prepared a bill for the action of Congress. Only the general features of this have been referred to b-come known. The form of Government will be Territorial, with the principal officers appointed from Washington. Suffrage will not be restricted, except that in the case of voting for Senators, only those who have \$5,000 worth of property will be allowed to vote. It gives planters 10 years in which to change to free labor, but they may continue to import labor for the rice-fields. The planters insisted upon this concession, which will probably not be allowed by Congress. There are few changes in the land laws, which are excellently adapted to prevent the holding of large grants. The native law which allowed the owner of a water front to control the fishing for one mile in front of his property has been abolished. The American navigators' laws are extended to Hawaii, but the Hawaiians want the old

law continued, which gave free entry to every vessel. The Postal Savings Banks will be established, unless the Washington authorities direct otherwise. The judicial system will be radically changed, and the City and Territorial Governments will be separated. Pearl Harbor is to be improved and fortified, so as to make it a great naval station.

A PIONEER'S DANGER.

THE FEARFUL STRUGGLE OF AN EARLY SETTLER.

How One of the Early Farmers in Michigan Overcame a Serious Difficulty.

His Life of Hardships.

From the Observer, Flushing, Mich.

Frank Long, who lives near Lenton, Mich., is one of the pioneer farmers of Venice township, Shiawassee County, and by his industry and thrift, in which many hardships were endured, he now has one of the best farms in that section.

He tells an interesting story of when his life was in danger during his pioneer days.

He says: "About November 1, 1894, on starting to get up from the dinner table, I was taken with a pain in my back, and found myself unable to move. The pain increased and spread over my entire body. I was obliged to take to my bed. The physician who was immediately summoned pronounced my case muscular rheumatism accompanied by lumbago. He gave me remedies and injected morphine into my arm to ease the pain."

"My disease, however, gradually became worse until I thought that death would be a welcome release from my sufferings. I could not sleep, but would lie awake all night and cry myself to sleep."

"This continued for about four months. Besides my regular physician I also consulted another doctor, but he gave me no encouragement and said his medicine could do me no good."

"I was finally induced through reading some accounts in the newspapers regarding the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, to try them, which I did as a last resort."

"I took the pills according to directions and soon began to notice an improvement in my condition. Before the first box was used I could get about the house, though with great difficulty, but after using five boxes I was entirely cured."

"Since that time I have felt no return of the rheumatic pains. I am confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life and I try to induce my friends who are sick to try the same remedy."

"I will gladly answer any question concerning my sickness and wonderful cure, provided those who write enclose stamp for reply."

"Sworn to before me at Venice, Mich., this 15th day of April, 1895."

G. E. Goldsmith, Justice of the Peace.

The cure of the severest cases of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has occurred all over the land, and its power in ordinary cases is proportionately greater. These marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble and exert a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving forces.

Many diseases long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable, have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. This universal remedy is prescribed by physicians, recommended by druggists, and everywhere used by a grateful public.

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day sure. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once. ROYAL MFG. CO., Box 461, Detroit, Mich.

A Magical Treatment for Weak Men.

NO PAY REQUIRED UNTIL CURED

A treatment that is curing hundreds of men, young and old, where the best known remedies had failed. A treatment that is reliable (no "Free Sample" or Free Cure description or temporary stimulant,) but an intelligent, scientific treatment that cures to stay cured. If you are suffering from any Nervous or Physical Weakness of any kind, no matter from what cause or who has failed—we can cure you.

We ask no money in advance, charges may be deposited in a bank to be paid when cured—not before. Treatment can be as successfully taken in your own home as here, but if you prefer to come here for treatment, we will pay all railroad fare and hotel bills if we fail to cure. Absolute proof and valuable information mailed (sent) free. Write today. Address: STATE MEDICAL COMPANY, Suite 907 De Graff Building, Albany, N. Y.

law continued, which gave free entry to every vessel. The Postal Savings Banks will be established, unless the Washington authorities direct otherwise. The judicial system will be radically changed, and the City and Territorial Governments will be separated. Pearl Harbor is to be improved and fortified, so as to make it a great naval station.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The temper of the Filipinos toward the Americans seems to be improving daily. Our men are behaving splendidly in Manila, and giving the people a high idea of the American character. The feeling grows that once the Filipinos are sure that they will not be handed back to Spain they will gladly accept any form of Government the Americans may propose.

The insurgents are, however, pushing

STARVING

in the Midst of Plenty.

That's what people with poor digestion are doing every day. They have no appetite, or if they do have an appetite and eat what they require it does them no good, because the stomach does not digest it, and the fermenting mass of food becomes a source of disease, of headache, sleeplessness, languor and the

thousand and one symptoms of disordered digestion. Mr. Judson A. Stanton, the great Church and Sunday School worker and president Christian Endeavor Union, St. Louis, Mo., says:

"I have had to be extremely careful what I ate. Many things were indigestible, and after a hearty dinner I could scarcely keep awake. I never have been sick in bed, but have had a great deal of inconvenience from indigestion. Since I learned of the merits of Stuart's Tablets I keep them in my desk or carry them in my pocket, and find that I can eat anything at all without discomfort. They were recommended to me by a friend who is enthusiastic in their praise. I cannot afford to be drowsy after lunch, and find these tablets just the thing to assist digestion, and keep all my faculties wide-awake. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets promptly relieve and cure all forms of indigestion. They have done it in thousands of cases, and will do it in yours. The reason is simple. They digest the food whether the stomach works or not, and take the whole secret. At all druggists, 50 cents a box. For book on stomach diseases giving valuable advice, address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

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